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EXAMINER

NATNAEL, PAULOS M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2614

DATE MAILED: 01/13/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/884,897

Applicant(s)

FOLIO, RICHARD

Examiner

Paulos M. Natnael

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 June 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12, 14-23 and 25-40 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12, 14-23 and 25-40 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action corrects an error on the rejection of claim **15**. Thus, at least for that reason, this Office action is made non-final.

2. Claim **31** contains a duplicate limitation (see limitations 4 and 5). Correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims **1-11, 20-23, 25-40** are again rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dougherty et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,737,025 in view of Yasuki U.S. Pat. No. 5,061,998.

Considering claim **1**, Dougherty et al discloses the following claimed subject matter, note;

a) a modulation and video synchronization circuit for converting content data into at least one modulated frame of data having video synchronization information is met by synchronization to incoming data 34 and carrier modulation 44, Fig. 3.

Except for;

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b) an interleaver operatively connected to said modulation and video synchronization circuit for interleaving the modulated frame of data into selected lines of the video data stream by substituting the modulated frame of data into single top and bottom video lines containing luminance information;

Regarding b), Dougherty discloses that the " hierarchical ancillary code may be frequency-interleaved between harmonics of the horizontal sync frequency of the composite video signal." (Abstract) Dougherty teaches that "an ancillary code is added to a composite video signal in its active video portion." (See Abstract and Fig.1) Dougherty does not specifically disclose inserting the content data into a single top and bottom video lines. However, inserting additional content data into this part of the active video portion, as Dougherty indicates, is well known in the art. In that regard, Yasuki discloses that "... a television signal includes 482 effective scanning lines for each frame in the vertical direction (in practice, 483 scanning lines are provided, but since one of them is used for multiplexed text broadcasting, 482 scanning lines can be effectively used), and $482 \times (8/100) = 38$ of the scanning lines are used for multiplexing new additional signals. Therefore, not the television signal but the additional signal is superposed on 19 ($=38/2$) of the 38 scanning lines which lie on each of the upper and lower portions of the image plane." (col. 1, lines 40-49) Therefore, it would have been obvious to the skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Dougherty by providing a well known method of inserting ancillary or additional information on each of the upper and lower portions of the image plane in

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order to prevent or avoid the complicated process of spreading the content data in several frequencies band in the composite signal.

Considering claim 2, a system according to Claim 1, and further comprising a decode circuit for receiving the video data stream that has been encoded with the content data and extracting the content data therefrom, is met by decoder 18, fig.1; (see col. 6, lines 43-50)

Considering claim 3, a system according to Claim 2, wherein said decode circuit further comprises a line deinterleaver for separating video lines having the encoded content data from the video data stream into a modulated frame of content data.

Regarding claim 3, see rejection of claim 1(b).

Considering claim 4, a system according to Claim 3, wherein said decode circuit further comprises a DC restoration circuit that restores a DC bias level for any content data in the modulated frame of data.

Regarding claim 4, Dougherty does not specifically disclose a DC restoration circuit. However, the Examiner takes Official Notice here in that DC restoration is well known in that and thus, it would have been obvious to the skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Dougherty et al by providing a DC restorer in order to correct bias in the circuit.

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Considering claim 5, a system according to Claim 3, wherein said decode circuit further comprises a bit and frame synchronizer circuit for synchronizing the modulated frame of content data, is met by the Synchronization With Code 66, Fig. 4;

Considering claim 6, a system according to Claim 3, wherein said decode circuit further comprises demodulator/decode circuit for demodulating and decoding the modulated frame of content data into the content data, is met by decoder 18 (fig.1) or Decoder 60 (fig.4).

Considering claim 7, a system according to Claim 1, and further comprising a video signal decoder circuit for receiving a video signal that is compliant with a broadcasting format and converting the video signal into the video data stream to be encoded with content data, is met by Decoder 18, fig.1;

Considering claim 8, a system according to Claim 7, wherein the video signal that is compliant with a broadcasting format comprises one of a National Television System Committee (NTSC), Digital Advanced Television Systems Committee (ATSC), Sequential Couleur a Memoire (SECAM), or Phase Alternation Line (PAL) compliant broadcasting format, is met by the disclosure, "It is known to add ancillary signals to program signals...Such programs may include television programs, radio programs, and/or the like, and the broadcast of such programs over the air, over a cable, via a satellite..." (col. 1, lines 13-23)

Considering claim 9, a system according to Claim 1, and further comprising a video signal formatting circuit operatively connected to said interleaver for receiving the video data stream after interleaving with the modulated frame of content data and formatting the video data stream into a video signal that is compliant with a broadcasting format.

See rejection of claim 1(b).

Considering claim 10, a system according to Claim 9, and further comprising a decode circuit for receiving the video signal that has been encoded with the content data and extracting the content data, is met by the Decoder 18, fig.1;

Considering claim 11, a video signal decoder for converting the video signal into a video data stream; and a line separation and restoration circuit that extracts the content data from the video data stream.

See rejection of claim 4.

Considering claim 20, Dougherty et al discloses the following claimed subject matter, note;

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a) the claimed substituting luminance information within the video signal with a modulated frame of content data, is met by the disclosure that "an ancillary code is added to a composite video signal in its active video portion." (See Abstract and Fig.1) except for;

b) substituting the modulated frame of content data into single top and bottom video lines containing luminance information to provide an additional information channel on the video signal;

Regarding b), Dougherty discloses, "an ancillary code is added to a composite video signal in its active video portion." (See Abstract and Fig.1) Dougherty does not specifically disclose inserting the content data into single top and bottom video lines. However, inserting additional content data into this part of the active video portion (as Dougherty indicates) is well known in the art. In this regard, Yasuki discloses that "... a television signal includes 482 effective scanning lines for each frame in the vertical direction (in practice, 483 scanning lines are provided, but since one of them is used for multiplexed text broadcasting, 482 scanning lines can be effectively used), and $482 \times (8/100) = 38$ of the scanning lines are used for multiplexing new additional signals. Therefore, not the television signal but the additional signal is superposed on 19 ($=38/2$) of the 38 scanning lines which lie on each of the upper and lower portions of the image plane." (col. 1, lines 40-49) Therefore, it would have been obvious to the skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Dougherty by providing a well known method of inserting ancillary or additional information on each of the upper and lower portions of the image plane in order to prevent or avoid the

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complicated process of spreading the content data in several frequencies band in the composite signal.

Considering claim **21**, forming the modulated frame of data by encapsulating a frame of content data with video synchronization information, is met by Synchronization To Incoming Data 34 and Carrier Modulation 44, Fig.3;

Considering claim **22**, a method according to Claim 21, and further comprising the step of embedding a frame sequence and frame marker for synchronization;

See rejection of claim 21.

Considering claim **23**, a method according to Claim 20, and further comprising the step of forming the modulated frame of content data by coding a stream of content data with **error correction and modulation information**.

Regarding claim **23**, Dougherty discloses modulating the additional information before it is added to the composite video signal. Dougherty does not specifically disclose coding the content data with error correction information. The Examiner takes Official Notice in that error correction is notoriously well known in the art and, therefore, it would have been obvious to the skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Dougherty et al by providing an error corrector in order to more easily predict and correct the random and burst errors in the signal.

Considering claim **25**, formatting the video signal for transmission as one of a National Television System Committee (NTSC), Digital Advanced Television Systems Committee (ATSC), Sequentiel Couleur a Memoire (SECAM), or Phase Alternation Line (PAL) compliant broadcasting format video signal, is met by the disclosure, "It is known to add ancillary signals to program signals...Such programs may include television programs, radio programs, and/or the like, and the broadcast of such programs over the air, over a cable, via a satellite..." (col. 1, lines 13-23)

Considering claim **26**, a method according to Claim 25, and further comprising the step of receiving the video signal after broadcast in a broadcasting format and extracting the content data that had been substituted into the video signal as the additional information channel, is met by the decoding circuit or the decoder 18, Fig.1.

Considering claim **27**, a method for encoding information into a video signal of a television signal comprising the step of substituting with a modulated frame of content data the top and bottom video lines in a video signal corresponding to the top and bottom of a video display that are substantially shadowed from viewing on a television.

See rejection of claim 20;

Considering claim **28**, a method according to Claim 27, wherein the content data comprises digital content data that has been coded with error correction and modulation information for a video signal broadcasting format.

See rejection of claim 23;

Considering claim **29**, a method according to Claim 28, wherein the video signal comprises one of a National Television System Committee (NTSC), Digital Advanced Television Systems Committee (ATSC), Secuential Couleur a Memoire (SECAM), or Phase Alternation Line (PAL) compliant broadcasting format, is met by the disclosure, "It is known to add ancillary signals to program signals...Such programs may include television programs, radio programs, and/or the like, and the broadcast of such programs over the air, over a cable, via a satellite..." (col. 1, lines 13-23)

Considering claim **30**, a method according to Claim 28, and further comprising the step of receiving the video signal after broadcast and extracting content data that had been substituted into the video signal as an additional information channel, is met by the decoder 18 or decoding circuit 66, figs. 1 and 4, respectively.

Considering claim **31**, the claimed

- a) receiving a video signal as a video data stream to be enhanced with content data;
- b) converting content data into at least one frame of content data;

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- c) adding video synchronization information and modulation data into the at least one frame of content data to form a modulated frame of content data;
- d) interleaving the modulated frame of content data within at least one selected video line of the video signal, by substituting the modulated frame of data into single top and bottom video lines containing luminance information;
- e) converting the video data stream into a video into a video signal for broadcast;
- f) receiving the video signal with a decoder and decoding the video signal into a video data stream;
- g) extracting the content data from the video data stream;

See rejection of claims 1 and 20;

Considering claim **32**, a method according to Claim 31, and further comprising the step of converting the video data stream that has been interleaved with the modulated frame of content data into a video signal that is compliant with a broadcasting format.

See rejection of claim 1;

Considering claim **33**, a method according to Claim 32, wherein the broadcasting format for the video signal comprises one of a National Television System Committee (NTSC), Digital Advanced Television Systems Committee (ATSC), Sequential Couleur Aemoire (SECAM), or Phase Alternation Line (PAL) compliant broadcasting format.

See rejection of claim 29.

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Considering claim **34**, a method according to Claim 31, and further comprising the steps of: broadcasting the video signal;

a) receiving the broadcasted video signal within a decoder and converting the received video signal into a video data stream, is met by the decoder 18, fig.1;

b) extracting the content data from the video data stream, is met by the decoder as well.

(See figure 4).

Considering claim **35**, a method of processing a video signal comprising the steps of:

a) receiving a video signal as a video data stream to be enhanced with content data, is met by video input 32, fig.1;

b) converting content data into frames of content data, is met by data decoding 35, fig.1;

c) adding video synchronization information and modulation data into the frame of content data to form a modulated frame of content data, is met by synchronization to incoming data 34 and by carrier modulation 44, fig.1;

e) converting the video data stream into a video signal for broadcast, is met by Decoder 18, fig.1 (or decoder 60 fig.4.)

f) receiving the video signal within a decoder and decoding the video signal into a video data stream, is met by input to Decoder 18, fig.1;

g) extracting the content data from the video data stream, is met by the disclosure, "A plurality of decoders 16 and 18 are provided in association with selected points of distribution of the composite video signal in order to decode the ancillary signal codes which have been encoded onto the composite video signal by the ancillary signal encoders 12-1, 12-2, . . . 12-N. The decoder 16 is associated with the distribution point 2 so that it decodes the ancillary signal codes from the composite video signal at the output of the ancillary signal encoder 12-2, and the decoder 18 is associated with the distribution point N so that it decodes the ancillary signal codes from the composite video signal at the output of the ancillary signal encoder 12-N. However, more or fewer decoders may be provided at these or other distribution points." (col. 6, lines 39-51)

Except for;

c) interleaving the modulated frame of content data within at least one selected video line of the video data stream, by substituting the modulated frame of data into single top and bottom video lines containing luminance information;

Regarding c), see rejection of claims 1(b) and (c), and claim 20.

Considering claim 36, a method according to Claim 35, wherein the step of extracting comprises the step of restoring a DC bias level for any content data.

See rejection of claim 4.

Considering claim **37**, a method according to Claim 35, and further comprising the step of removing system noise and transmission artifacts within a bit and frame synchronizer circuit, is met by Synchronization with Code 66, Fig.4.

Considering claim **38**, (as amended)

- a) receiving the video signal within a decoder and decoding the video signal into a video data stream, is met by the decoder 18, fig.1;
- b) extracting the content data, is met by decoder 18, fig.1. (see col. 6, lines 39-51 and col. 9, 43-51, as well as, Fig.4 decoder)
- c) ...from the single top and bottom lines of the active portion of the video signal in the video data stream

As for (c), see rejection of claims 1 and 20;

Considering claim **39**, a method according to Claim 38, wherein the step of extracting the content data from the video data stream comprises the step of restoring a DC bias level for any content data.

See rejection of claim 4.

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Considering claim **40**, a method according to Claim 38, and further comprising the step of removing system noise and transmission artifacts within a bit and frame synchronizer circuit, is met by Synchronization with Code 66, Fig.4.

5. Claims **12 and 14** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dougherty et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,737,025 in view of Stewart U.S. Pat. No. 5,666,170 and further in view of Yasuki U.S. Pat. No. 5,061,998.

Considering claim **12**, Dougherty et al discloses the following claimed subject matter, note;

a) a modulation and video synchronization circuit for converting content data into at least one modulated frame of data having video synchronization information, is met by synchronization to incoming data 34 and carrier modulation 44, Fig. 3.

d) an interleave processing and control circuit operative with the modulation and video synchronization circuit and interleaver for timing and proper interleaving of modulated frames of content data with the video data stream, is met by the disclosure that the "hierarchical ancillary code may be frequency-interleaved between harmonics of the horizontal sync frequency of the composite video signal." (Abstract)

Except for;

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- b) an interleaver for receiving a video data stream and a modulated frame of content data having video synchronization information and interleaving the modulated frame of data within at least one selected video line of the video data stream that is substantially shadowed from viewing on a video display;
- c) by substituting the modulated frame of data into single top and bottom video lines containing luminance information;

Regarding b), as shown above, while Dougherty does not specifically disclose the and interleaver circuit, the reference of Dougherty teaches that the "hierarchical ancillary code may be frequency-interleaved between harmonics of the horizontal sync frequency of the composite video signal." (Abstract)

Stewart discloses an apparatus for decoding video signals encoded in different formats where a deinterleaving processing apparatus comprising deinterleaver 80,85 multiplexer 90 and RAM 95 receive and deinterleave the synchronized digital data stream. Therefore, it would have been obvious to the skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Dougherty by providing the interleave processing circuit of Stewart in order to correctly interleave the signals.

Regarding c), See rejection of claim 1(c);

Considering claim 14, an encoder according to Claim 12, and further comprising a video signal decoder circuit for receiving a video signal that is compliant with a broadcasting

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format and converting the video signal into the video data stream to be encoded with content data, is met by decoder 18 fig.1 or Decoding circuit 60, fig.4;

6. Claims **15-19** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stewart, U.S. Pat. No. 5,666,170 in view of Yasuki U.S. Pat. No. 5,061,998.

Considering claim **15**, (as amended)

a) a video signal decoder for converting the video signal into a video data stream, is met by Decoder 12, Fig.1;

b) a line separation and restoration circuit that extracts the content data, is met by the DeInterleaver 80, and Deinterleaver 85, Fig.1; (see also disclosure on, col. 11 lines 5-7)

Except for;

c) from the single top and bottom lines of the active portion of video signal;

Regarding c), Stewart discloses decoding video signals encoded in different formats and that the transport processor 130 also separates data according to type based on an analysis of header information. Stewart does not specifically disclose extracting from the single top and bottom lines of the active portion of video signal. However, inserting additional content data into this part of the active video portion is well known in the art.

Yasuki et al. disclose arrangement for permitting multiplexing of an additional signal on an entire portion of an overscanning area of a television signal. (Title) Yasuki also disclose "An additional signal multiplexing device is provided for multiplexing an additional signal on the vertical scanning area of a main signal as well as an additional signal separation device for separating the additional signal from the main signal on which the additional signal is multiplexed. " (Abstract) Furthermore, Yasuki et al teach that "... a television signal includes 482 effective scanning lines for each frame in the vertical direction (in practice, 483 scanning lines are provided, but since one of them is used for multiplexed text broadcasting, 482 scanning lines can be effectively used), and $482 \times (8/100) = 38$ of the scanning lines are used for multiplexing new additional signals. Therefore, not the television signal but the additional signal is superposed on 19 ($=38/2$) of the 38 scanning lines which lie on each of the ***upper and lower portions of the image plane.***" (col. 1, lines 40-49) Therefore, it would have been obvious to the skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Stewart by providing the well known method of inserting/extracting additional information on a single one or several of the upper and lower portions of the image plane (the difference being an obvious design choice) such as disclosed by Yasuki et al., in order to add the capability of adding/extracting content data, such as caption, text, into the composite video signal so that the system of Stewart is made more versatile and useful for the viewer.

Considering claim **16**, wherein said line separation and restoration circuit further

comprises a line deinterleaver for separating video lines having the encoded content data from the video data stream into a modulated frame of content data, is also met by the DeInterleaver 80, and Deinterleaver 85, Fig.1;

Considering claim **17**, Stewart discloses all claimed subject matter, except for; wherein said line separation and restoration circuit further comprises a DC restoration circuit operatively connected to said line deinterleaver and operative on said video data stream for restoring a DC bias level to content data encoded within the modulated frame of data.

Regarding claim 17, Stewart does not specifically disclose a DC restoration circuit. However, the Examiner takes Official Notice here in that DC restoration is well known in that and thus, it would have been obvious to the skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Stewart by providing a DC restorer in order to correct bias in the circuit.

Considering claim **18**, a decoder according to Claim 16, and further comprising a bit and frame synchronizer circuit for synchronizing the modulated frame of content data, is met by synchronization circuit 75, fig.1;

Considering claim **19**, a decoder according to Claim 16, and further comprising a demodulator/decode circuit for demodulating and decoding the modulated frame of

content data into the content data, is met output processor 125, fig.1. (See Abstract, and col. 10, line 51 through col. 11, line12)

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments filed 6/24/04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant's arguments

a) Applicant stresses that nowhere do the prior art references either singularly or in combination disclose or suggest the system, encoder, decoder and method where the modulated frame of data from a modulation and video synchronization circuit, for example, is substituted into selected video data stream by substituting the modulated frame of data into single top and bottom video lines containing luminance information.

b) In order to overcome this problem in Yasuki where so many lines are substituted, and to prevent the image plane from being partly cut out even when the vertical deflection center deviated, an additional signal separation device is provided. Additional signals are multiplexed onto the entire portion of the vertical overscanning area without incurring the partial cut-out of the image plane. It is clear that the combination Dougherty and Yasuki would provide a hierarchical ancillary code that is frequency-interleaved between harmonics a horizontal sync frequency of the composite video signal. This would be added to a composite video signal in its active video portion of multiple lines at top and bottom portions.

c) Nowhere does Stewart disclose or suggest the present claimed invention of any decoder or system that decodes video signal in which luminance information has been substituted with a modulated frame of content data on top and bottom video lines of an active portion signal and a line separation and restoration circuit extracts single the video the content. data from single top and bottom active portion of the video signal.

Examiner's Response

a) Dougherty discloses, "an ancillary code is added to a composite video signal in its active video portion." (See Abstract and Fig.1) And, Yasuki discloses that "... a television signal includes 482 effective scanning lines for each frame in the vertical direction (in practice, 483 scanning lines are provided, but since one of them is used for multiplexed text broadcasting, 482 scanning lines can be effectively used), and $482 \times (8/100) = 38$ of the scanning lines are used for multiplexing new additional signals. Therefore, not the television signal but the additional signal is superposed on 19 ($=38/2$) of the 38 scanning lines which lie on each of the upper and lower portions of the image plane." (col. 1, lines 40-49) therefore, the combination teaches the claim limitations as claimed.

b) see response in parts a) and c).

c) Stewart discloses decoding video signals encoded in different formats and that the transport processor 130 also separates data according to type based on an analysis of header information. Yasuki et al. disclose arrangement for permitting multiplexing of an additional signal on an entire portion of an overscanning area of a television signal.

(Title) Yasuki also disclose "An additional signal multiplexing device is provided for multiplexing an additional signal on the vertical scanning area of a main signal as well as an additional signal separation device for separating the additional signal from the main signal on which the additional signal is multiplexed. " (Abstract) Furthermore, Yasuki et al teach that "... a television signal includes 482 effective scanning lines for each frame in the vertical direction (in practice, 483 scanning lines are provided, but since one of them is used for multiplexed text broadcasting, 482 scanning lines can be effectively used), and $482 \times (8/100) = 38$ of the scanning lines are used for multiplexing new additional signals. Therefore, not the television signal but the additional signal is superposed on 19 ($=38/2$) of the 38 scanning lines which lie on each of the *upper and lower portions of the image plane.*" (col. 1, lines 40-49) The fact a single one of those lines is claimed by the applicant does not nullify this teaching of Yasuki et al. Thus, the argument is not

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Paulos M. Natnael whose telephone number is (703) 305-0019. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00am - 5:30pm.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Miller can be reached on (703) 305-4795. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

PMN
January 8, 2005



PAUL O. M. NATNAEL
PATENT EXAMINER